

STATE TAXATION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE ASSESSORS.

EQUITABLE TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN PRACTICE.—THE EQUALIZATION OF REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS VINDICATED BY THE ASSESSORS.—A STRONG ARRAY OF FACTS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.
ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Messrs. John S. Fowler, James A. Briggs, and Stetling G. Hadley, the State Assessors, have presented their annual report to the Legislature. This document is of more than ordinary interest and value. It has long been known to those who pay any attention to such matters that the assessment of personal property is a hopeless medley of injustice and inequity—a perennial spring of perjury and fraud. Obedience to the law is productive of extortion and robbery. Equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, so far as personal property is concerned, is simply impossible. The State might as well attempt to collect a tax of fifty dollars a gallon on whisky. That large portion of the report of the State Assessors which treats of the taxation of personal estate is therefore omitted. The annexed extract, relating to the equalization of the assessments made by the several counties of real estate, appears to present strong reasons for the changes made by the Board. The counties which have complained of the action of the Board are bound at least to make as strong an argument on the other side:

THE AVERAGE RATE OF ASSESSMENT.
We have taken full minutes of the evidence thus received in 23 counties, and have, in addition, examined the records of conveyances by which many counties have been reassessed, and named in many cases with the assessment upon that property as found in the last preceding assessment roll. We have also obtained the judgment of supervisors and assessors as to the full and true value of 10 to 30 pieces of real estate in each town and city represented, selected promiscuously from the assessment rolls, and noted the assessment on each parcel. From this evidence, we have ascertained the average rate of assessment in each county, and compared it with our own observation and judgment applied thereto, and have arrived at the average rate per cent at which the real estate in each town and city is assessed in 1872. Using this percentage as a basis, we have produced the full value of the real estate in each town and city, and the value of the real estate as assessed in 1872. The result of our labor in this regard is condensed and set forth in the tables appended to this report, to the great attention of which we respectfully invite. The average rate per cent of assessment of each county is also given therein. The real estate of the State we have found to be assessed at an average of 42 per cent of full value, and the following table of the average rate of assessment of each county, as compared with the average rate of assessment of the State, will show that the assessments of the several counties are not only unequal, but that they are all below the average rate of assessment of the State.

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THE ASSESSMENT IN KINGS COUNTY.
The County of Kings was assessed at 49 per cent of full value in 1872, which is the largest percentage of any county in the State in that year, and the State Board of Equalization recommended that the State Assessors, directed \$2,545,753 from the assessed value at their last meeting. Notwithstanding this liberal deduction, and for which the Board have been severely censured, the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn in his last annual message says:

"Some measures should be taken to overthrow the monstrous inequality maintained in the valuation of property for the purpose of taxation between the city and rural districts. It is a well-known fact that while the assessed valuation in New York and Brooklyn is about 60 per cent of full value, in the country the value of the property taxed, those in the country average less than 30 per cent of full value. This is a great injustice to the city, and it is a constant practice of the City of New York to pay less than the country. The State Government is so utterly at the mercy of the property interests of the city, that it is impossible to believe that legislation cannot be had to establish equality in valuations for the purposes of taxation, the people ought to be made plainly to see that their servants have not had the means to do equal and exact justice."

The Mayor cannot be ignorant of the fact that the City Assessors of Brooklyn "Resolved" in general meeting that they would disregard the law—that they would continue to perjure themselves, assessing mortgages in 1872. Ought not the assessors of Brooklyn "have the blood to do equal and exact justice" to the tax-payers of that city by assessing, as the law demands, all debts on bond and mortgage?

ONEROUS TAXATION IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We have again given much attention to the assessments and valuations in the City of New-York. Aware of the onerous taxation to which the city is subjected, we have felt it our duty to make the investigation as thorough as possible. At a meeting held at the office of the Tax Commissioners, which was largely attended by interested tax-payers of different classes, the Mayor and representative of the city, to the man whose sole real estate was his single lot 125 by 100 feet. Many statements were made in relation to the assessments, and 80 per cent of full value. Schedules of property amounting to about 300 pieces were presented, valued in the City of New-York at \$1,000,000, and the average assessment of which was about 47 per cent of the value named. A noticeable feature, however, in this case, was that of several large real estate owners present here gave a schedule of all the real estate owned by them that the average assessment might be ascertained, and they evidently consented to select such as were assessed at the highest rate, and several advised that all their property was not assessed at the highest rate. The schedule of property named in 130 deeds, recorded in the Register's office in 1871, and taking only those which appeared to be bona fide transactions, and not sales at auction, the average assessment thereof was found to be \$1,000,000, or about 43 per cent. The value placed upon 165 pieces of property by real estate assessors, in their lists for sale of real estate, was \$1,000,000, and the average assessment of which was about 43 per cent. The value placed upon 165 pieces of property by real estate assessors, in their lists for sale of real estate, was \$1,000,000, and the average assessment of which was about 43 per cent. The value placed upon 165 pieces of property by real estate assessors, in their lists for sale of real estate, was \$1,000,000, and the average assessment of which was about 43 per cent.

THE ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED.
A thousand acres of land, cultivated with the most approved machinery, is not worth as much as if divided into 10 farms of 100 acres each. The 10 farms would yield more than one. So in cities; a large lot with one house does not prove as remunerative as when all the land is occupied; and it has been by the rapid increase of buildings and population that real estate has advanced so much more in value than in the agricultural districts. We learn from the reports of the Superintendent of Buildings in the City of New-York that the number of buildings in the City of New-York, from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1872, was 18,000, and the number of buildings completed, 12,000. The number of buildings in the City of New-York, from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1872, was 18,000, and the number of buildings completed, 12,000. The number of buildings in the City of New-York, from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1872, was 18,000, and the number of buildings completed, 12,000.

ALBANY NOTES.
ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22, 1873.
From a report of the Commissioners of the State of New-York, it is ascertained that the total number of emigrants arriving at New-York during the past year was 147,750. The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following resolutions: That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purpose of making a canal from the Hudson River to the City of New-York, and that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purpose of making a canal from the Hudson River to the City of New-York, and that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purpose of making a canal from the Hudson River to the City of New-York.

facts and evidence presented and obtained by us, we are fully satisfied that we have done wrong in recommending to the Board that the assessments of the real estate in the City and County of New-York be placed at \$1,000,000, assessed \$800,000, or about 80 per cent of full value. In the City of New-York, the assessments of the real estate in the City and County of New-York be placed at \$1,000,000, assessed \$800,000, or about 80 per cent of full value. In the City of New-York, the assessments of the real estate in the City and County of New-York be placed at \$1,000,000, assessed \$800,000, or about 80 per cent of full value.

THE GREAT WRONG TO TAX-PAYERS.
In view of the fact that we have a duty to impose upon the Assessors the great wrong being done to tax-payers and injustice to themselves as good citizens, in thus setting in direct violation of law.

We have, therefore, in our conference with supervisors and assessors, advised and earnestly recommended them to assess all property at its full and true value. Conventions of assessors have been held in all counties of the State for the purpose of securing uniformity of action, and resolutions passed to assess all property in 1873 at the law prescribed. We have advised all assessors to do so, and we have no doubt that they will do so. The result of our labor in this regard is condensed and set forth in the tables appended to this report, to the great attention of which we respectfully invite. The average rate per cent of assessment of each county is also given therein. The real estate of the State we have found to be assessed at an average of 42 per cent of full value, and the following table of the average rate of assessment of each county, as compared with the average rate of assessment of the State, will show that the assessments of the several counties are not only unequal, but that they are all below the average rate of assessment of the State.

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the Governor's message, which appropriate heads, and referring to the report of the Standing Committee on the Board of Supervisors, the standing body of the Legislature, the bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Kellogg for amending the Code of Procedure provides that hereafter in actions brought in the Supreme Court for assault and battery, slander, and malicious prosecution, when the parties reside in the same county, the plaintiff shall not recover costs unless a recovery of damages to the amount of \$200 be had. The object of the bill is to relieve the plaintiff, who is usually a poor man, of the expense of a costly trial.

HOME NEWS.
BROOKLYN, YESTERDAY, AT HUDSON, IN BROADWAY.
9 a.m.—31° N.—32° S.—33° E.—34° W.—35° NE.—36° SE.—37° SW.—38° NW.—39° N.—40° S.—41° E.—42° W.—43° NE.—44° SE.—45° SW.—46° NW.—47° N.—48° S.—49° E.—50° W.—51° NE.—52° SE.—53° SW.—54° NW.—55° N.—56° S.—57° E.—58° W.—59° NE.—60° SE.—61° SW.—62° NW.—63° N.—64° S.—65° E.—66° W.—67° NE.—68° SE.—69° SW.—70° NW.—71° N.—72° S.—73° E.—74° W.—75° NE.—76° SE.—77° SW.—78° NW.—79° N.—80° S.—81° E.—82° W.—83° NE.—84° SE.—85° SW.—86° NW.—87° N.—88° S.—89° E.—90° W.—91° NE.—92° SE.—93° SW.—94° NW.—95° N.—96° S.—97° E.—98° W.—99° NE.—100° SE.—101° SW.—102° NW.—103° N.—104° S.—105° E.—106° W.—107° NE.—108° SE.—109° SW.—110° NW.—111° N.—112° S.—113° E.—114° W.—115° NE.—116° SE.—117° SW.—118° NW.—119° N.—120° S.—121° E.—122° W.—123° NE.—124° SE.—125° SW.—126° NW.—127° N.—128° S.—129° E.—130° W.—131° NE.—132° SE.—133° SW.—134° NW.—135° N.—136° S.—137° E.—138° W.—139° NE.—140° SE.—141° SW.—142° NW.—143° N.—144° S.—145° E.—146° W.—147° NE.—148° SE.—149° SW.—150° NW.—151° N.—152° S.—153° E.—154° W.—155° 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